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Taber Free Press

VOL. IV, No. 7

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910

\$1.50 YEARLY

DEPUTATION OF GRAIN GROWERS SEE SIR WILFRID.

Urgent Plea for More Competition in Freight Rates by Mr. Ross.

Saskatoon, Sask., July 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier made some important statements on Saturday afternoon at Langanon hearing upon questions relating to the agricultural interests which will interest the farmers of Manitoba. The questions dealt with were the terminal elevators, the building of the Hudson Bay Railway and the tariff. Sir Wilfrid was met at the railway station by a large crowd, and he was conducted by the local band to the town hall where the grain growers' association of the district presented their views to the premier upon the matter which concerned them and the community of the west in general. Sir Wilfrid was presented with a civic address, and in reply, he said, "If I were to give my present occupation I think I should come to live in Langanon, but it is not my intention at present to give up my job, and if I may say so without any undue vanity, I do not think it is the intention of the people to take it away from me." (Cheers.)

The local grain growers were introduced to Sir Wilfrid by Dr. Neely, the liberal member for Humboldt, who remarked that the people of the west were not only blessed with a large amount of sentiment, but they were a practical people. That was why the grain growers were taking advantage of the premier's visit to place their views before him.

David Ross, the president of the Strassburg Grain Growers' Association first addressed the premier upon the subject of the Hudson Bay railway. "The building of this line," he said, "comes first in the estimation of the business men and the farmers of the west." Mr. Ross spoke of the present railway system, and said: "What we want is competition in transportation. We have not got it at the present time. The present condition of affairs is to a large extent unbearable and must be unbearable until we get competition. The reason why we want the Hudson

Bay line is that we want a competitive freight rate to regulate the present excessive freight charges throughout the country. We are glad to know that the government has pledged itself to the immediate construction of the railway, but now it is with regard to the ownership and operation of it that the business men have the greatest concern. If a private concern gets control over the new line where are we to get the competition we want? We can only get the competition which we want, if the Hudson Bay railway is owned, operated, and controlled by the Dominion Government." (Cheers.)

On the subject of elevators, the premier said: "This subject is new to me. For some years the complaints of the growers of wheat have been laid before the government at Ottawa, and I think these complaints have not been unheeded. We passed the grain act a few years ago, and unless I am greatly mistaken, that act has proved a very great benefit to the growers of wheat. But it has happened that the act, good as it was, has not been able to cure all the evils of which the farmers have complained. The evil of which the farmers complain at the present time is the mixing of the grain at the terminal elevators. I understand there is not much complaint at the grain being mixed at the Canadian Pacific elevators. The mixing of grain has not taken place at the Canadian Pacific elevators for this reason, that they are not in the position of those who buy and handle wheat. To those who handle wheat, it is an incentive to mix the grain, whereas the railway company, which is the shipper of the grain, has no incentive to mix the grain."

"What do we conclude from this? The conclusion we have arrived at is that it is against the public interest that buying and elevating should be in the same hands. Therefore I think we shall provide a remedy through legislation whereby we make that impossible. I say this because since this matter has been brought to my attention it has been my privilege to go into it. The same trouble you complain of has also taken place at Duluth, and the state of Minnesota has dealt with the problem. One of the very last things I did before I left Ottawa was to get all the information I could upon this question from Duluth, and as I understand the legislation of Minnesota has dealt with the evil so effectively that the very parties who were guilty at Duluth, finding that they could not carry on their operations there, have come into Canada and are operating now at Fort William.

If this is so we shall perhaps obtain the same result if we adopt the same legislation as was adopted at Duluth. I do not know what it is, it might be government ownership, or it might be by regulation, but I am satisfied that if we take the same measures the parties will soon be back at Duluth or some other place. However, I am not prepared to say at the present time what remedy shall be applied. I will not say anything against or in favor of government ownership. What I will say is that there is a grievance which must be remedied by legislation. What the character of that legislation will be, I am not prepared to say."

The minister of railways told the meeting that the Hudson Bay railway was going to be built as quickly as possible. "As soon as we get the final information," he said, "the road will be built with all possible speed and that will be within a few months' time. I can assure the western farmers that not a moment is being lost. As to the government ownership of the railway, that is a pretty big question," continued Mr. Graham, "and it does not apply to this railway, and if we undertake to construct a government railway here, we shall be expected to do it elsewhere. But what the public want is industrial whether the government owns the line or whether it is owned by some one who would be responsible to the railway commission. I can assure you of one thing though, and that is, that whether a company or the government builds this line, the government will still control the rates. The machinery has been devised and we

will see that you are not overcharged in your rates. That is just what you want. You want your grain carried as quickly and as cheaply as possible. The Hudson Bay railway is going to be built with all possible speed. We want to make it that whoever constructs the railway will be in a position to take over the entire project, so that they will not only be able to take your goods to the Hudson Bay but will be able to take them across the water to the markets of the world. You want the rates controlled so that you can get your goods carried at a fair price. I assure you that the government, through the railway commission, will see that the rates on this line shall be fair. If the present legislation will not do that, such legislation will be passed by the government."

Lone Star Notes

Mr. E. O. Wright and Mr. Jno. Reason are in town.

Mr. E. B. Tainter of Taber attended the meeting on Saturday.

J. E. W. Lison sold his big team last week on account of feed being so scarce.

Mr. Jno. Reason had the misfortune to lose his barn and feed by fire last week.

J. B. Hursh had his team get away in Taber on Thursday night. He found one horse on Monday but the other has not been found up to date.

There was a dance in the school house on Friday night last. About twenty couples were present and all reported a good time. Music by the Lone Star Orchestra.

The meeting of the homesteaders at Lone Star school house on Saturday was well attended, about 100 being present. Mr. Bob Ferguson acted as chairman, and Joe Connelly as secretary. The bill was also present with the bill of petition.

Early this morning the death occurred of Mrs. John Eide, of S. B. 2 Taber. The deceased is only 29 years of age, and leaves an infant daughter. Formerly, she lived in Langham, S. D.

FOREST FIRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE EXTINGUISHED.

Million feet of Logs Destroyed at Michel. Great Devastation in the Foothills.

Nelson, B. C., July 23.—Rain is falling to-day and doing good, and forest fires may be considered at an end. Yesterday a strong wind revived the fires at Moyie and the gravity tramway with blacksmith shop at the St. Eugene mine were destroyed. At Michel fire at Bald Peak destroyed a million feet of logs piled on the limits of the new Michel sawmill. In the vicinity of Phoenix dangerous fires were reported early to-day, but to-night are believed to be under control. The Board of Trade has passed a resolution condemning the reports circulated regarding the bush fires and the resolutions states that the damage done by the fires greatly overestimated. It applauds the vigorous carrying out of the government's regulations by the gold commissioner of the district and states that the benefits from the policy are already being felt.

Calgary, July 25.—All day yesterday the sky to the south, west and southwest indicated the presence of forest and prairie fires. The heavy wind carried embers and ashes into the city, although the nearest forest fires are over fifty miles distant which shows the fierceness of the fires and the strength of the wind. Timber on Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Companies' limits on Ghost River are still burning fiercely, and unless rain comes soon most of it will be destroyed. Fire rangers and other fire fighters are almost powerless to do anything to check the destruction now going on. There is no doubt that practically the whole foothills country is ablaze and much valuable timber, grass and other property is being destroyed. Fires this season are the worst and most destructive in the history of that section of the province.

Fernie, July 22.—The long-looked-for rain began falling here during last night, and a steady rain is now falling placing this part of the country out of danger from bush fires.

Reports from Cranbrook this morning stated that the rain during the night was heavier in that section than here in the Pass, but this afternoon's downfall has evened things and everybody is happy.

Now that the city fathers have done such a good job at cleaning up and the fire department has shown what can be done in an emergency, things will resume their normal condition.

"There is a time for the fire when you can rebuild their energies and stamp out the last vestige of any fire left underneath logs and in rotting heels of timber. More can be done in one day now than could be accomplished in a week's hard fighting, when the ground and everything upon the ground was dry as tinder."

July 26th, 1910.
To the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta.

Dear Sir,
We, the miners of Taber Local 1959, at a special meeting strongly enter a protest against the action now being taken against Arthur Decoux, of Frank after being exonerated by the coroner's jury to be still kept in prison, and refused bail, this action on the part of the police is one, which you, as law-abiding citizens of Taber, in the Province of Alberta, strongly condemn and we can assure you that if action is not taken by the Provincial Government

Local 1959, United Miners of Western Canada, will ask the Premier to call a special convention, to take action in this case, so that we can take a united action in a body.
Signed,
Abraham Bateman, President,
William Cook, Vice-President,
Edward Browne, Financial Secy.

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We now have split cedar Fence Posts in both 7 and 8 foot lengths. Supply is limited.

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A Borrowed Grandfather

(By Des Moines Lemon)

PLEASE, ma'am, may I borrow your broom and dust-pan?"

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Allen critically regarding the sharp-faced little girl who had just knocked at the kitchen-door. "Borrow my broom and dust-pan?"

"Yes, ma'am, if you please. We are your new neighbors, and our things haven't come yet."

"Come in, then," said Mrs. Allen, good-naturedly drawing the little girl into the kitchen.

"Of course, if your things haven't come, you may borrow my broom and dust-pan, but you must return them as soon as you are done using them."

"Yes, ma'am."

"I hope your folks will like their new home," wished Mrs. Allen cordially, a bit curious to know more of her new neighbors.

"Yes, ma'am, we hope so, too, and hope we will like our neighbors." The child related the story of how they were eagerly.

"And may we borrow your feather duster?"

"Yes, ma'am. But if you haven't one, may I say for me to try the people in the big green house?"

"Why, really, child, I guess you may use mine." Mrs. Allen brought her feather duster from a rack and handed it to the collection.

"Now run home and help your mother, and don't forget to return the things as soon as you are done using them. That's a good little girl!"

"No, ma'am, we won't." The child departed and Mrs. Allen sighed at the thought that she was to have a borrowing neighbor.

Scarcely an hour had passed when the little girl returned, without bringing back the broom, duster, or feather, and asked to borrow a tea-kettle.

"But, child, you haven't returned the other things you borrowed," exclaimed Mrs. Allen.

"No, ma'am, not yet. The house is dreadful dirty, and I say it will take most all day tomorrow to clean it up."

Mrs. Allen gasped. Her new broom and duster, too, that condition would be in when they were returned?

"Please, ma'am, repeated the little red-haired girl, but she was abashed by the agitation of Mrs. Allen, "may we borrow your tea-kettle?"

Mrs. Allen felt a sudden desire to slap the child's freckles, but she thought of the heathen and refused that it was her Christian duty to look upon these borrowing neighbors as heathen, and do as much for them as she could for the Senguenians.

She brought her copper tea-kettle and gave it to the little girl.

"You may take it, if you will tell your mother that the lady must have it returned by half past four o'clock this afternoon."

"Yes, ma'am." The child started to go, but Mrs. Allen called her back and she recalled something.

"Oh, if you please, ma'am, may we borrow some tea leaves, if you have any, but we won't say we will do."

"Want to borrow some tea, too?" said Mrs. Allen deliberately. "Would you like to borrow some sugar with it?"

"Yes, ma'am. But pa says not to borrow it at all one house, 'cause some folks might get suspicious."

"You have a father, then?" exclaimed Mrs. Allen as if the discovery settled a doubt in her mind.

"Yes, ma'am, two."

"Two fathers? What do you mean, child?"

"One of them is a grandfather," explained the little girl.

Mrs. Allen laughed sharply. "Did you borrow your grandfather?" she asked.

"No, ma'am; but you may, if you want to."

"May what, child?"

"Borrow grandfather."

"I'd like to call him a borrowed grandfather!" cried Mrs. Allen, highly indignant at the idea.

"Or any body else's grandfather, 'cause you run home now, and don't forget that I want that tea-kettle returned by half past four o'clock this afternoon."

The child nodded her head affirmatively, while her sharp, blue-green eyes seemed to take in the situation.

At first Mrs. Allen was inclined to be angry at herself for having been so kind to a girl who had been so unkind to her.

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seized her. All was quiet about the place; it seemed actually deserted. She hurried through the door up to the back door. It was ajar, and her fears increased as she noted that the hallway was wholly bare of furniture.

"There's something wrong," she told herself. "Oh, if anything has happened to my grandfather, I will never forgive you, Bessie Allen. Never, never!"

Voices came from an inner room, and, distinguishing that of her grandfather, she stepped into the hallway, forgetting that she had not knocked and was an intruder.

The bare surroundings and hushed voices were so different from what she had expected of a family of borrowing neighbors that her fears and curiosity took her down the hallway to the door of the room whence the voices came.

The door was open and she looked in. In a bed against the wall lay a light-skinned, pale-faced, blue-eyed woman. She was breathing quickly and painfully. Beside her stood a gentleman whose face Mrs. Allen could not see, but recognizable from his dress as the village minister.

At the foot of the bed stood the little red-haired girl, holding the hand of Grandfather Allen, while playing upon the bed, beside the sick woman, was a baby boy, with the light hair and appealing blue eyes of the mother.

The Allen coughed, and the minister turned quickly.

"Mrs. Allen! Thank heaven it is a woman!" he cried to the door. "She spoke softly and rapidly. "Oh, Mrs. Allen, it is a very sad case. The mother is dead, and the child is dying for days, with no one to care for them but that brave little girl. They are destitute and have no money. Won't you do something to alleviate her pitiful circumstances?"

"Indeed I will," Mrs. Allen hurried to the bedside and took the sick woman's hand. "Oh, poor dear heart," she cried.

"But I have been so busy, and I don't know that you were ill. The sick woman attempted to let herself go, but the act passed her fainting strength."

"Oh, it is not for myself I care, but for my poor mother! What will become of her?"

"Hush!" soothed Mrs. Allen. "Don't fret about her things now. You are coming over to my house and get quite strong and healthy."

The sick woman smiled happily.

"Won't you hold my hand a little while, until I can tell you more?"

The appealing blue eyes closed contentedly and a weary sigh escaped the lips.

For a little while Mrs. Allen held the little white hand—its coldness told her that the mother had passed quietly. Then she laid the hand gently down and looked toward the little girl standing at the foot of the bed.

"Your mother has fallen asleep, dear," she said very softly. "We must take the baby and go over to my house, so mother can get a nice long rest."

"Please, ma'am," said the child, "don't worry about me for telling such dreadful stories about having two fathers, when we haven't any, and for not returning your things, 'cause ma and I didn't want folks to know we were so poor?"

And, please ma'am, here is your grandfather I borrowed."

The minister turned away his face as Mrs. Allen stooped and caught the child in her arms.

"You poor, brave, motherless little thing," she cried. "There has been an empty, aching spot in my heart, ever since your mother died, and you and your baby brother shall fill it."

Grandfather Allen struck his case softly on the floor and chuckled at the story, crowning at him from the foot of the bed.

THE NEW KING

THAT great antiquities require great appliances even to princes. Before King Edward came to the throne he had acquired large quantities of modern machinery and had established firm hold on the mechanical arts of his people.

His capacity to rule was in the shadow of the dominant personality of Queen Victoria, and he was never able to shed his character as abilities receive full scope and recognition. And so it will be with the new king.

His father was after the death of his mother, and he was never able to shed his character as abilities receive full scope and recognition. And so it will be with the new king.

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his dominions. None can express with equal force the potentialities and the contradictions of Edward's character.

He studied them at closer quarters with more sympathetic understanding. These were the years of his boyhood, when he was a prince, and he was a prince.

The dominant characteristics of King George are love of country and love of his people. His greatest desire is to promote the welfare and happiness of his country.

He has given proof in his journeys and campaigns. Whomsoever he has privileged of association with these tours of Empire must recognize in his Majesty's famous motto, "Wake up, England!" not a mere phrase, but a profound conviction derived from experience.

After family, home, in King George the family instinct is strong, and no company gives him greater pleasure than that of his wife and children. This amiable trait is responsible for the belief that the circle of his friends will be smaller and less representative than that which surrounded King Edward for more than half a century.

Time will disprove this theory and will show that the King and Queen have chosen friends not less numerous nor less representative of the best of the nation. For nothing detracts from the more than century-old association of the royal family with the people and women who have achieved great things, or given expression to great thoughts, and lifting of the great.

The Court of King George V. may be more serious, but it will be more thoughtful, and more interesting than that of his predecessor.

Born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1894, a year and a half before the late Duke of Clarence, the King was educated and brought up under the same supervision as his predecessor.

He reached the age of twelve. In 1877, he entered with his brother as a naval cadet in the Britannia, and two years later the young Prince went to sea in the Barchina. The story of that cruise has been told by the Prince in a simple and attractive volume of reminiscences of the Mediterranean, the West Indies, South Africa, China, Japan, South America, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece.

Returning to England in 1885, they spent some time in the magazine, and then at Lausanne studying French. In 1883 the King, as midshipman in the Canada, visited the United States.

Promoted lieutenant in 1885, he served two years in the Mediterranean Sea, and then in the late Duke of Edinburgh. Prince George was, of

him inspecting regiments at home or in the colonies, in India, or Australia, or in the various parts of the world.

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hedge him about. For fifty years he has taken his part in the most multifarious of English life, and he may claim to be the first of our kings who has been familiarly acquainted with all his subjects, and his familiarity end at home.

The King's activities were not bounded by the limits of his own country. He was a traveler. A century ago, when the Prince of Wales was desired to visit France, Lord Malmesbury said that he hoped no English monarch would ever visit France as the head of an army.

Edward VII, early in his life, put a happy end to that old prejudice, and he was the first of our kings to visit France as the head of an army.

He knew the peoples as well as the kings of foreign states. Above all, he was as intimately at home in Paris as in London, and when he came to the throne he was best by none of the prejudices, firmly based upon ignorance, heretofore less fortunate monarchs have been compelled to contend.

Thus it was that he ascended the throne an accomplished man of the world. And it was a quality which his brief reign has always stood him in good stead. To deal with men, to deal with nations, to deal with the world, which is generally the wisest, between conflicting policies—these have been duties which he has met with the aid of government has not been easy for him. His reign began in trouble abroad; it has ended in trouble at home. The difficulties, at home and abroad, have been marvellously lightened by his tact and knowledge.

It is his success in solving the problems of foreign and imperial policy that earned it its place in the history of his reign. His knowledge of foreign countries, the ties of intimate relationship with the various nations of the world, of Europe, gave him a facility in dealing with delicate questions which few of his predecessors have possessed.

His attitude in times of crisis has been firm, he has not inclined always to a pacific solution, and he has not been afraid to bring his own judgment to bear.

He had not been more than a year upon the throne when he was met with a crisis brought to a happy conclusion, and a new country acknowledged him as its Sovereign.

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Taber Free Press

Published every Thursday from the office of Publication on Hough Street, Taber, by HERBERT LAKE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Subscriptions:—\$1.50 yearly, in advance, in Canada and Great Britain; \$2.00 to United States.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910

It takes an ashpile level to get some people into their class.

The grace of God will dwell in a man until its neighbors get noisy.

Among the meanest critics of a circus are those who crawled under the canvas.

The nearer you bring some men to God, the farther they leave their obligations behind.

Some men think they're getting religion when really they're only getting the bile out of their system.

The devil was a churchgoer even in Job's day, and it does beat all how much he is at home among the folks there.

Don't mix a trial with a result and always draw a distinction between a test and a trust. God might test you where He wouldn't trust you, and He might trust you if He hadn't tested you.

Whenever I get unusually down in the mouth I read over the story of Job. Next to having the boils this is the nearest to trouble one can get. Read the first two chapters. After Job and his comforters got to talking religion it is not very interesting.

Off the anxious seat. The affidavits in connection with the Barton case will not be published after all, and so the interested parties may take unto themselves a peace that the world cannot give. The participants in this legal, or rather illegal joke, will not again etc. and the time spent on the anxious seat will have as good effect as if a disclosure had been made. After all it was in the one case, a desire to administer a lesson, and in the other of relegating too much responsibility on young shoulders. It is very annoying to all parties concerned that the arrest of Barton was made, but saner counsels provide the thought that little is to result from a reopening of an old wound. The Free Press realizes that any idea of deliberate injustice is foreign to the mind of the police magistrate, and if a mistake has been made it is in the hands of the offended parties to satisfy themselves. The case of Constable Glover is somewhat different. Without doubt he exceeded his duties, but the worst one can say is that he was excessively ambitious or exceedingly short-tempered. Both attributes may be the result of inexperience, and while at first sight there was seemingly every need for a visit, yet it is remembered that it would be out of his power to place his position of defence before the people, so it would be unfair to attack him. Then, with the recent prominence of the gentleman in another capacity, his fortunes and misfortunes, it might seem another case of too much Jones. Really there is no doubt in my mind that the young chap has been sinning against as much as sinning in connection with this arrest.

"Lest they turn again and rend you." No mind but an impure one would have placed the construction on "A Narrow Escape" that the Advertiser did when its editor undertook to read a lesson on proprieties in the last issue. What was merely a joke, the same as was passed in conversation a dozen times by as good examples of gentlemen as this scribble pretends to be, has been distorted into a nasty suggestion, entirely uncalculated for. There is a moral attaching itself to this little incident worth remembering. Never joke with an anxious and persistent lover who is seeking a pearl of great price.

The Indian Mission

The Mission-Circle is meeting to-day,
To sew for the Raggedy Red-man,
Like a Jew-shop, the parsonage is littered to-day,
With clothes for the frazzled old Red-man.
The Missionary boxes must be sent on their way,
An aid to the Red-man's salvation, they say,
To warm his poor body, and make his heart gay,
The benighted, un-Christianized Red-man.
Then sew, sisters, sew, for the glory of your God,
For the Honor, and the Comfort, and the Life,
Never mind the poor about you, they will surely live without you,
Save your toil and your trouble
For the Red-man's wife.

Keep your humble little coppers for the Indian Mission box,
A fund for the Raggedy Red-man.
To him who asketh not shall much be given,
And much as the Raggedy Red-man,
By a little addition the whole lump is leavened,
You MAY bribe, with your giving, the soul to YOUR Heaven,
Of the benighted old screw of a Sun-Man.
Then give, sisters, give, for the glory of your God,
For the Honor, and the Comfort, and the Life,
Never mind the simple poor, make an Indian romance sure,
Save your energies and pennies,
For the Red-man's wife.

The Raggedy Red-man is sitting to-day,
The flea-bitten, blanket Red-man,
Like a truck-shop his teepee is littered to-day,
With clothes for the heathenish Red-man.
The Missionary box has been sent on its way,
An orthodox bribe to the Indian to pray,
Oh, the poor silly fool of a White-man.
"Then pray, Red-man, pray,
As you throw the junk away,
To Napposki, Sondi, Sihoda, Beil, and Thraf,
That the Missionary folk will sometime see the joke,
And save their toil and trouble,
For a White-man's wife."

From the Sanctums.

What the editors are saying.

A hurricane in northern Italy killed 100 and injured 1000 people. Albertans always have a whole lot to be thankful for.—Calgary Herald.

British Columbia has lost three million dollars by the forest fires. What an awful roar would have gone up if that amount had been spent on conservation.—Calgary Herald.

It is always full. The waste basket in a newspaper office of any town does more to keep its citizens in good repute than any other agency, except the fear of the law and the hereafter.—Midland Free Press.

A church trust. John D. Rockefeller is out with a suggestion that the churches combine. The next step will undoubtedly be the restriction of the output of Christians and a higher price for church pews.—Montreal Herald.

The Macleod Election. There are now two candidates in the field for the Macleod bye-election. Robert Patterson, the nominee of the United Farmers' Association, has been out for several weeks, and has been keeping up a diligent canvass. On Saturday the Liberals of the riding held a convention and nominated E. H. Maunsell as the government candidate.

The contest will be one of issues and not of men. Each candidate claims the other as his oldest friend in Alberta. They are both old-timers, farmers and ranchers. Each one has given any bye-election to go by default, to the effect that "the man who says anything against my opponent is no friend of mine." Both are well-known eminently respectable and highly respected gentlemen. As between the men, therefore, the electors have small basis of choice.

The election resolves itself, therefore, to a question of supporting or opposing the Sifton government.

Premier Sifton having assumed control of the affairs of the province at the request of the people's elected representatives, has a right to know whether the constituencies which, for some reason or other, have no representatives, approve of him and his cabinet, and have confidence in them to conduct the affairs of the province. In fact, it may be taken as a rule that a government has no right to allow any bye-election to go by default, and thereby not receive an expression of opinion from the people.

Mr. Sifton and his friends have reason to believe that the people of Macleod constituency have confidence in him as a premier, and that he will see that the affairs of the province are conducted in an honest and businesslike manner. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the people of Macleod want a representative at Edmonton in whom the government has confidence. If these two opinions are correct, Mr. Maunsell will be elected. Mr. Patterson comes out as an independent, but not being with the government he must necessarily be against them. The election of Mr. Patterson would mean that the people of Macleod do not approve of the Sifton government, do not have confidence in their conduct of the affairs of the province. It would mean also that the people do not care to have a man represent them who is in the confidence and councils of the government.—Lethbridge Herald.

TO CANADA.

We have been permitted to publish the following by Miss Martha Gundlich, 13 Belvidere Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Little do you realize

The riches you possess,

Living on the prairie

The land of peacefulness.

Perhaps you think we're lucky,

Woud trade with us right now,

Thinking you'd get a bargain,

But kindly tell me how.

Would you trade for our gloomy dwellings

Where six families live on a floor?

Not saying how many floors in a house,

Like animals, partitioned with doors.

Canadian house wives! would you trade with us

When wash day comes in order?

The top floor lady knocks to the next,

"Would you please let me have some water?"

Would you trade with us when Sunday comes?

At noon you'd go to church,

"Oh there is Bess with her new Voile de Soie,

But it can't beat my La Serge."

Would you trade a dashing pony race

For a little car ride to Coney?

You take a car to the city

These railways go half looney.

Would you trade when it came to dinner time,

If an iced bird to you was sold,

Instead of a fresh killed chicken,

Also eggs that are ten months old?

Dear Canadian boys, you would heartily laugh

If you ever saw our kiddies

Amuse themselves in the dusty street,

With games that are fads in the cities.

Throwing stones, playing crap, getting caught in a scrap.

Roller skating, and run down by the cars,

Climbing fire escapes, ladders, falling down on their nose.

Lighting gunpowder which sends them to mars.

Now come to our factory lassies and laids,

Who know more of Nature's charms;

In summer they take every chance for a ride

To the beach instead of the fair.

But really it's funny to listen to them

If they happen out in the free

They wonder how the lolly pop grows,

And hunt for a musk melon tree.

They think a cow is a useless thing.

And start throwing stones at the chicks:

When a male gets busy with two hind feet,

You can guess what he does with his kicks.

Now let's come back to Canadian land

With its acres and acres of grain;

A grand sight indeed! it is to behold,

As you rush across the fields by train.

Magnificent beauty in sunsets,

As oft in stories told;

Reflect on fields of silver,

Changing all to a crimson gold.

I've heard quite some from the prairies,

But anxious to know to excess,

Ask you to write some more nice things,

But facts!—in the Taber Free Press.

This paper travels to Brooklyn,

And carefully read each week,

I think a good deal more of it

Than the Herald or Journal freak.

In fact, of all the people here,

None seem to interest me.

We have not what you call a shack,

Nor bachelor worth while, you see.

If you happen to come across one,

He's either too miserly rich,

Or thinks so much of just himself,

This leaves a girl in a ditch.

What seems to be the worst of all

Is that our girls are big,

But all those little fellows here

Can hardly reach a fig.

Now isn't it quite discouraging

When you live in New York State,

Won't some good bachelor take the hint,

I am,

Yours Truly,

Kate.



SMITH & WOOD

General Merchants

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS.

Summer Fabrics in Choice
Designs and Weight.

Boots and Shoes.

General Merchandise.

SMITH & WOOD

TAYLOR AVENUE

TABER



There is no doubt about the class of Dental work turned out of the Big Dental Office. There is no better.

There are four weeks left before the big outfit is moved away.

Sincerely

Herbert Lake.

THE PRINTSHOP

WHERE THE

Taber Free Press

Is Printed in the Best Equipped in Southern Alberta

This should interest you.

Herbert Lake, Prop.

PRESERVING FRUIT

RASPBERRIES,
A Few Cases for Prompt Orders.

Free Stone Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Pears, Water Melons, Apples.

We have still some Navel Oranges left. The quality of these is well known.

The Taber Bakery

LIME JUICE

PINTS. QUARTS.

25c. 50c.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR

Quarts, 35c.

Ginger and Root Beer Extract

Enough for 5 galls., 25c. per bottle

Alberta Drug & Stationery Co., Hough St., Taber



GETTING the worth of your money in watches is not a matter of luck—if you know anything about the EXCELSIOR. The Excelsior is a fine watch at a popular price—a dependable time-keeper, neat and attractive. Every EXCELSIOR is a time watch. \$2.50 to \$15.00. Ask us for the EXCELSIOR WATCH.

WESTLAKE'S Jewellery and Stationery Store

NOTICE.

TO FARMERS

I am prepared now to do contracting of any possible nature.

Plowing, Discing, Breaking, Harrowing, and Packing.

Steam outfit with all essentials.

On shortest notice, and with dispatch.

Apply,

W. M. Hipp

or the Free Press Office.

Cousin's Hall

Sunday Evening

At 7.30 p.m.

BAPTIST SERVICE

Ernest H. J. Vincent.

Missionary.

STRAYED—On the N.W. 4 of Section 14, 15-16, one dark brown gelding, about 12 years old, weight about 1,400 lbs., blind in right eye, barb wire cut on right fore foot, no brand visible, bar star in face, and foretop shaved off. Geo. A. Beane, River Bow, Alta.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Sheep can be obtained in Montana at 50 cents per head.

A big prairie fire was burning northwest of town last night.

Mr. R. D. Williams has the contract for boarding the pow wator tank.

Mrs. A. Primrose, of Sunnyside Farm spent Sunday in town with friends.

Messrs. Kathrens and Fraser are next week, leaving for the scene of the recent forest fires in B.C.

Misses A. and N. Patterson arrived in town last week from Pincher Creek, 40 spend a few weeks at home.

The number of wagons standing on Front Street on Saturday afternoon speaks well for the business of the town.

Married on July 5th, by the Rev. J. R. Munro, B.D., William Mack Winkler, and Edith Lovell Seager, both of Taber.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will pass through Taber on a special C.P.R. train about 3 p.m., on Thursday, September 1st.

Mr. S. J. O. Bligh, on Monday, went down to spend a few days with Mr. A. Primrose at his home near Grassy Lake.

The ditching machine was sent away on Saturday. The laying of pipes and the building of the water tank are nearly completed.

On Saturday afternoon the fire bell startled the town by ringing violently. Our fire brigade turned out, and hunted for a fire, but all in vain.

On Monday night, the Taber City Band, previous to holding the dance in the Opera House, paraded the streets of the town playing selections on route.

Mr. and Mrs. Holson of the Royal Hotel, returned to Taber on Tuesday. They have had a good time in Winnipeg, but are glad to be home again.

A few days ago the skeleton of a man was discovered south of Chin Coulee. It is supposed it is that of a man who died in the winter of 1905-6.

We regret to learn that the death has occurred of Mrs. C. Leonard, of Maple Creek. Mr. Leonard was, at one time manager of the Taber yard of the Citizens Lumber Co.

On Labor Day, Monday, September 2nd, a big celebration will be held on the Taber Athletic Grounds, under the auspices of the Taber Local 1959, of the C.M.W. of A. All kinds of sports are arranged for. Programme will be out later.

A most successful old time dance was enjoyed by a good gathering on Monday night in the Opera House. The Taber band will enter the contest to be held at Lethbridge in a few weeks and this dance was promoted in order to be able to clear expenses. The company dispersed about 1 a.m.

We own and have for sale at right prices more than 30 sections of choice land lying to the southeast of Taber and south of Grassy Lake. Always in the market for good wholesale traders from owners. Write ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LAND SYNDICATE, head office, Minneapolis, or call main field office, 2nd Floor, Alberta Block, Lethbridge.

The second annual fair and exhibition, promoted by the Taber Agricultural Society, will take place on Wednesday, September 28th. Prizes to the value of \$1,000 will be given, and a big programme of sports will fill the afternoon. This is one of Taber's big days and everyone should prepare for it. Mr. H. Hansen, the secretary, will supply any information desired.



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Notice to Steam Engineers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination will be held by the Steam Engineers' Association of Alberta, at the following places: Western, August 28th, Hotel, Taber; August 29th, Union Hotel, Grassy Lake; August 30th, Hotel, 2nd Floor, Chin Coulee. For the purpose of giving engineers and apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of the Steam Boiler Act, 1902.

Application forms may be obtained on application to the Department or to the above named inspectors and apprentices, who will be issued, and declared to before a Commissioner of the Peace, before an examination can be granted. JOHN STOCKS, Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works, Edmonton, Alta.

News, Notes and Comments

New School Districts Formed in Alberta.

The following new school districts have been formed: Sections 19, 30 and 31 in Township 8, Range 6; Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, in Township 8, Range 7; Section 6, in Township 9, Range 6; and Section 1, and the east half of Section 2, in Township 9, Range 7, west of the Fourth Meridian, have been erected into a School District under the name of The Valley View School District, No. 2222, of the Province of Alberta. Senior Trustee: Syver Peterson, Seven Persons.

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, in Township 8, Range 10, west of the Fourth Meridian, have been erected into a School District under the name of The Golden Prairie School District, No. 2223, of the Province of Alberta. Senior Trustee: J. W. Smiley, Taber.

Sections 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and the west half of Section 22, in Township 1, Range 27; Sections 24, 25 and 36, in Township 1, Range 28; and Sections 3, 4 and 5, in Township 2, Range 27, west of the Fourth Meridian, have been erected into a School District under the name of The Sedon School District, No. 2224, of the Province of Alberta. Senior Trustee: A. F. Scott, Mountain View.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and those portions of Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, lying south of the Belly River in Township 10, Range 17, west of the Fourth Meridian, have been erected into a School District under the name of The Elean School District, No. 2225, of the Province of Alberta. Senior Trustee: W. Henderson, Elean.

Fire at Granum.

Granum, Alta., July 23.—A serious fire occurred here this morning shortly after midnight in which a large amount of valuable property was destroyed. The fire originated in a Chinese laundry adjoining Dixon's livery barn in the southern portion of the town, and fanned by a stiff breeze from the south, blowing right across the town, quickly spreading to the livery barn, the Royal Hotel and the billiard and pool room, all of which were burned to the ground. So far as can be ascertained, the loss on the Royal Hotel was over \$16,000, partially covered by \$11,000 insurance. On the livery barn the loss was over \$7,000 with \$4,000 insurance.

Mormons Ousted by Berlin Police.

Berlin, July 22.—American Mormons are to be driven out of Germany by order of the government. The police to-day raided a meeting of Latter Day Saints. Many German women were at the meeting. The Mormon leader is John Kay, of Salt Lake. He was told to leave the country at once.

Great Heat at Chicago and New York.

Chicago, Ill., July 21.—All heat records for the present summer and heat records for nine years were broken in Chicago to-day. At three o'clock and four o'clock in the afternoon the official thermometers on the top of the federal building registered 97 degrees. On the streets, temperatures of 102 and 103 degrees were read in many thermometers. It was the hottest day experienced in Chicago since July 1, 1901. On that date a temperature of 103 degrees, official, was reached. Scores were prostrated.

The day is one that will long be remembered by every one of the 2,000,000 or more of residents of Chicago. Just at the time that the thermometers were making new heat records a fire broke out in the heart of Lakeview, a thickly populated district composed chiefly of frame dwellings. A half block of homes was destroyed, fifty families were homeless and damage to the extent of \$75,000 was done. For a long time it looked as though the fire might spread, fanned as it was by the strong breeze. Fire also destroyed the grain elevator of the Northwestern malt and grain company at Cragin, entailing a loss of about \$150,000.

New York, July 24.—Heat that reduced wearing apparel to pulp, made the city suffer to-day. One death and forty prostrations were officially reported, but many more persons were overcome and removed to their homes without the police knowledge of it. In Jersey City two men dropped dead from the effect of the sun's rays. The thermometer reached its highest point at 4 p.m., when it showed 93 degrees in the shade.

BIG ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

AT

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON'S

TWO STORES.

Men's Wear. Ladies' and Children's Wear.

Commencing July 15th.

We don't give you a long talk but we give you big genuine reductions.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

We have the goods and they will go cheap.

Campbell

THE LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHIERS.

Anderson

AND

NEW FURNITURE STORE

Another car of furniture just arrived. The latest designs in Early English and Golden Oak. In order to make room we are offering special prices in Dresser Stands and Rocking Chairs.

FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS ONLY.

Dresser and Stand in S. Oak with bevel glass, 14 x 24.

Regular Price, \$15.50.

Special Price, \$12.75.

Rocking chairs. Regular, \$1.40. Going at \$1.10.

Call and inspect our Piano that we are offering for \$300. Organs from \$100 to \$150 on easy terms.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

HENDERSON BROS. & ROSS,

Hough Street, Taber.

Wallace C. King,

Licensed Auctioneer.

Sales conducted with satisfactory dispatch.

A long experience in stock and general merchandise sales.

Parties desirous of disposing of their implements, stock, or household effects, may leave their orders at the Free Press Office.

An Auction Room will be opened at a later date.

Sport

ASPIRANT FOR HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

The New Hope of the White Race.

New York, July 23.—The unknown has been discovered. Henceforth Jack Johnson is doomed to suile no more. His famous golden teeth are ordained to elate like the exultations of old Seville. James J. Corbett has disclosed a white man who can dangle the scalp of the illustrious darky from its belt. That is to say, James J. says he has found a person, but he is all mystery about it. He says he has been watching this young Titan for a year or more, and he knows that he can beat the dingy champion. Furthermore, Mr. Corbett wants to go on record to the effect that he is willing to bet real money on his belief.

Corbett said to-day that he didn't believe Johnson would fight for a year, and did not blame him for that to pick up some easy money. In the meantime, however, his white mystery would be willing to meet Sam Langford, Al Kaufman, Stanley Ketchel or any other reputable gentleman with aspirations for fistic honors. That there is a note of sincerity in the fact that Hugh D. McIntosh of Australia, is willing to put up a forfeit of \$5,000 with any of these boxers' backers for a bout to prove that his man is the logical one to wear the crown of the Texas negro.

Who is he? Any one with half an eye would not hesitate in naming Bill Lang, of Australia, a man who stood nine rounds against Johnson in the Antipodes when he had only a twelve-round experience. Lang looks husky and in a year—perhaps if he can defeat Langford or either of the others then no one would doubt his aspirations and his claims to a bout with the negro. They say that Tommy Ryan is schooling one Con O'Kelly and that he may be the Caucasian to triumph over the negro.

Mr. McIntosh, who, it may be remembered, promoted the Johnson-Burns fight, is so enthusiastic over Corbett's unknown that he offers a purse of at least \$30,000 for the bout. This amount looks as though the talkative challengers would have a good chance to fight it out among themselves in order to get within striking distance of Johnson's scepter and still learn enough to purchase the coffee and doughnuts.

McIntosh made known this highly interesting situation this afternoon in a formal announcement, reading as follows:

"On behalf of an unknown, I hereby challenge any heavy-weight pugilist in the world, Jack Johnson, preferred."

"In the event of Johnson's declining, the challenge is open to Kaufman, Langford, Ketchel or any other candidate considered worthy."

"My man will be instructed by James J. Corbett and will be trained by him. As an evidence of good faith I stand ready to deposit \$5,000 as a guarantee with Timothy D. Sullivan or any other reputable person, the same to go as a side bet if desired."

"The only stipulation I make is that the fight shall be of 30 rounds or more."

"Hugh McIntosh."

Lethbridge Lacrosse Team Beats 10-4 by High River.

The Lethbridge lacrosse team returning home from their trip to Banff on Sunday and their victory over the Calgary team the day before, were completely outclassed at High River on Monday, the home team winning 10 to 4. At half-time the score stood 5 to 1.

The game was fast at all times and was rather rough in spots. The work of Lethbridge was good at centre, but they were unable to penetrate the defence of their opponents. The visitors lined up some in the last quarter and added a couple of goals.

Doe, Edmunds, who handled the game here on Saturday, officiated in his usual good style at High River. Hatcher, of Banff, acted as judge of play.

They lined up: High River—Backus, Potts, Adams, Moore, Matheson, Signor, Behan, Thompson, McLean, Lavelle, Hatcher, Smith.

Lethbridge—Cook, McCorvie, Gow, Simpson, Wright, Cook, Halsewell, Cook, McCreary, Bailey, Robson.

NEW WESTMINSTER RETAINS MINTO CUP.

New Westminster, B.C. July 23.—The deciding game of the Lacrosse Championship was a slow and disappointing contest. It was one of the slowest ever played on the coast this year. Manager Finlay, however, got away with a goodly purse from eighteen thousand spectators who graced two games.

Seven thousand people were present, when Hon. D. M. Eberts faced the hall Saturday. Both teams were the same as last week.

The Royals made lightning starts, two goals in the first minute, they claiming also the third, fifth and seventh goals, during the first quarter. The Westminsters, on the other hand, were slow. In the second quarter the Westminsters took five goals in succession, Montreal claiming thirteen only, they seemingly having lost both heart and speed, the salmon helms running rings round them. Even the Royals seemed infected by the easterners' play and shot off, Wintemute and Gifford each missing chances at the goal by wide shooting, while Grumpy Spring hit the goal post. Harry Scott's ankle gave out from last week's injury and he retired this round and was replaced by Laydon. Andy Hamilton fired five minutes variation for too vigorous checking and the goal scored by Spring was discounted, as half time bell had rung. The third quarter was slower and rougher. The fourteenth goal by the Westminsters being the only score, but the handouts resulted from increasing roughness, Kennie Scott and Kane drawing penalties.

In the last round Montreal brightened up for a little, and claimed two goals, but lost to lose the lead, the Royal city men secured two more, the game ending thirteen to five.

Frank Mines Close Down.

Frank, July 22. The mines here have been closed down due to an order of the Provincial Mine Inspector that the system of conducting the mine should be changed.

The officials are very indignant at the order. They claim that no reason was given by the inspector and no complaint had ever been offered. They state that an inspector visited to the mine the inspector complimented them very highly on the way it was being conducted.

The company decided to close down the mine until they were informed what was wrong with their striking distance and what system the department thought they should adopt.

It is the opinion here that the company have been operating the mine, which has totally different features from other mines in Alberta in the most modern manner. They have on their staff the most competent mining engineers, who likely know more about mining than all the government mine inspectors combined.

There is a decided feeling of unrest here. The inspector's order, especially the abrupt manner in which it was delivered, is severely criticized. The new company composed of French capitalists, spent a great deal of money in improving the mine. Only recently they showed their interest and faith in Frank in another direction, the investment of \$50,000 in a mammoth sanatorium hotel. This will be completed early in the fall.

LETHBRIDGE BIG EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition at Lethbridge takes place on the usual dates August 9, 10, and 11. At the grounds things are beginning to look as if something were doing. Gauges of men working on the buildings, the grounds, and the track, nothing is being left undone that will add to the convenience and comfort of exhibitors or sight-seers. The City has just got a half dozen huge street watering carts, two of which will be in constant use on the grounds to lay the dust nuisance. A dining-room is being built which will be in charge of a first-class caterer so that good meals can be obtained on the grounds. Special electric lights are being put in and a first-class evening entertainment with all the platform attractions, and a big Pow-wow will be given Wednesday and Thursday evening. The big band contest on Wednesday promises to be the biggest event of its kind ever held in Alberta. Special rates are being given on all railroads and it is expected a big crowd will be in attendance.

RAIN EXTINGUISHES FIRE AT RAINY RIVER.

At four o'clock on Sunday morning the Winnipeg firemen who went to Rainy River Friday, to help save the town from the peril of a burning forest, returned. Assistant Chief Code, who was on duty at noon yesterday, gave to a newspaper reporter a graphic account of the fire and the strenuous fight made by the Rainy River people to save their town and its lumber mills.

"It is hard to say what would have happened if the rain had not come," said Mr. Code. "I saw something down there, that I never saw before. The ground is covered, a foot deep with peat, in which the fire glows and burns with furia. The peat is covered with trunks green and uncharred and even the leaves on the branches, tangle and fall, because the fire, raging in this peat, had burned through their roots."

When we reached the town the smoke was very heavy and black and the only light that of the flames. Mayor Carson came up the track to meet us. We had a little conversation, and then we said that unless things changed in the worst, we would not unload the equipment we had brought. The Rainy river, just behind the town, afforded a good supply of water; and, as one section of the waterworks plant had been finished, lines of hose were laid along the roads radiating out into the country. In all, six lines were laid, and it required 3,500 feet of hose to reach the fire. The greatest difficulty was in pulling the hose around, for when the fire was near the hose manipulators had to feel their way about in the pitchy darkness until the blaze would start up again.

"Some wonderful work was done. All the establishments were closed down and the employees turned out to help. On one side of the town was the river; on the three sides, cutting its way toward the lumber mills which stand outside the town, was the forest fire reaching to the river bank at either end. The wind was blowing toward the town."

Early on Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, I went out and looked over the fire. One of the abatement took me out in a horse and rig; and we covered the whole territory. It was not until about noon on Saturday that the rain started. It rained very heavily for a time and then brightened up again for a little while. It was raining when we left. When we were coming away, however, we saw, in spite of the rain, the fire was burning furiously on both sides of the track. We must have passed through twenty miles of blazing forest."

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The Churches

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ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7:30 p.m.; Holy Communion, 11 a.m.; first Sunday in each month and 3:30 a.m. on third Sunday in the month.

L.D.S.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.—Sunday School at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN

KNOX CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.; Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

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